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EXAMINER
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WANG, JIN CHENG

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2672

DATE MAILED: 12/29/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

2/3

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/063,786

Applicant(s)

DOAN ET AL.

Examiner

Jin-Cheng Wang

Art Unit

2672

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Specification***

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: On page 12, line 7 of the claim 1, page 13, line 6 of claim 19, page 14, line 10 of claim 20, page 14, line 9 of claim 21, and line 7 in page 15, please delete "and" after ",". Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Objections***

Claim 40 is objected to because of the following informalities: On page 12, line 7 of the claim 1, page 13, line 6 of claim 19, page 14, line 10 of claim 20, page 14, line 9 of claim 21, and line 7 in page 15, please delete "and" after ",". Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-8, 10-11, 13, and 15-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Taguchi U.S. Pat. No. 6,584,166 (hereinafter Taguchi).

Re Claims 1 and 19:

Taguchi teaches a method for displaying axial images, the method comprising:

Art Unit: 2672

Receiving a reconstructed axial image, wherein said reconstructed axial image includes a pre-selected number of completed reconstructed slices, a slice thickness and an interval value (e.g. *Taguchi teaches a reconstruction unit which reconstructs image data on the basis of the real data and virtual data stored in a storage unit wherein the data having a pre-selected number of reconstructed slices, a slice thickness and an interval value and a graphical user interface for setting reconstruction conditions such as setting **slice thickness**, **slice pitch**, the **number of images**; column 5, 7-9 and Figs. 13-15*);

Creating a reformatted axial image in response to said reconstructed axial image (*Taguchi teaches in column 7 reconstructing at least two images with different slice thickness and interval values and selecting one of reconstructed axial images and rendering the reformatted axial image in a display. Taguchi teaches creating a reformatted axial image with the changed slice thickness, slice pitch, the radius  $R$  of the field of view, the effective width  $W$  of the field of view, and other parameters, in response to the reconstructed real data of the axial image or the virtual data created from the real data of the axial image; see column 5, 7-9 and Figs. 13-15; Taguchi further discloses in column 9 a resize selection by selecting the names of regions to be examined using pull-down menus for the sizes of small, medium and large images*), wherein said creating includes:

Modifying said slice thickness in response to user slice thickness input (*Modifying the slice thickness using the user interface. Taguchi teaches the number of images is automatically set in accordance with the **slice pitch** and **slice thickness** changes; column 9 and Figs. 13-15*);  
and

Art Unit: 2672

Updating said interval value in response to user interval value input (*Taguchi teaches in column 8 changing the helical pitch and setting slice pitch which defines the distance between the center of each reformatted slice or the distance between the central lines of adjacent slices; column 9 and Figs. 13-15*);

Displaying said reformatted axial image in response to user display input (e.g., displaying a 3-D rendering image on the basis of the image data; see column 5, 8-9 and Figs. 13-15).

Claim 2:

The claim 2 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 1 except additional claim limitation of the user interval value input including an explicit value for the interval value. However, Taguchi further discloses the claim limitation of the user interval value input including an explicit value for the interval value (Figs. 13-15).

Claim 3:

The claim 3 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 1 except additional claim limitation of the user slice thickness input including an explicit value for the slice thickness. However, Taguchi further discloses the claim limitation of the user slice thickness input including an explicit value for the slice thickness (Figs. 13-15).

Claim 4:

The claim 4 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 1 except additional claim limitation of receiving at least one additional completed reconstructed slice and displaying the reformatted axial image in response to the user display input and to the additional completed reconstructed slice. However, Taguchi further discloses the claim limitation of receiving at least one additional completed reconstructed slice and displaying the reformatted

Art Unit: 2672

axial image in response to the user display input and to the additional completed reconstructed slice (Figs. 13-15 and column 7-9).

Claim 5:

The claim 5 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 4 except additional claim limitation of receiving at least one additional completed reconstructed slice being performed in response to a user selecting a resume acquire button. However, Taguchi further discloses a button, which resume and acquire reconstructed slice (Figs. 13-15 and column 7-9).

Claim 6:

The claim 6 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 1 except additional claim limitation of receiving, creating and displaying being performed in an interactive mode. However, Taguchi further discloses the claim limitation of receiving, creating and displaying being performed in an interactive mode (Figs. 13-15 and column 7-9).

Claim 7:

The claim 7 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 1 except additional claim limitation of a render option selection. However, Taguchi teaches a click of the confirm button which render the axial image on a display device.

Claim 8:

The claim 8 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 1 except additional claim limitation of a navigation mode selection. However, Taguchi further discloses a navigation buttons.

Claim 10:

The claim 10 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 1 except additional claim limitation of an image location selection. However, Taguchi further discloses selecting image location such as the center X, and Y coordinates (Figs. 13-15).

Claim 11:

The claim 11 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 1 except additional claim limitation of a resize selection. However, Taguchi further discloses a resize selection by selecting the names of regions to be examined using pull-down menus for the sizes of small, medium and large images (column 9).

Claim 13:

The claim 13 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 1 except additional claim limitation of saving the reformatted axial image in a reformat format. However, Taguchi further discloses saving the image data in the data storage unit (column 7-8).

Claims 15-16:

The claim 15 or 16 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 1 except additional claim limitation of changing/setting slice thickness by a pre-selected value. However, Taguchi further discloses the claim limitation of changing/setting slice thickness by a pre-selected value (Figs. 13-15 and column 7-9).

Claims 17-18:

The claim 17 or 18 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 1 except additional claim limitation of changing/setting interval value by a pre-selected value. However, Taguchi further discloses the claim limitation of changing/setting interval value by a pre-selected value (Figs. 13-15 and column 7-9).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 9, 12 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Taguchi U.S. Pat. No. 6,584,166 (hereinafter Taguchi), in view of Argiro et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,986,662 (hereinafter Argiro).

The claim 9 or 12 or 14 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 1 except additional claim limitation of annotation and measurement selection and a secondary capture format.

Taguchi is silent to the claim limitation of the annotation and measurement selection.

However, Argiro teaches the claim limitation of the annotation and measurement selection (Argiro column 19-22 and 24 for annotation measurement with a ruler).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the annotation and measurement selection into the computer tomographic system having a user interface including selections for reconstructing the image data for display in a display device (Taguchi column 5-6 and Argiro the Abstract).

Such modification would have been required for additional functionality and thereby suggesting the obvious modification of Taguchi.



Claims 20-22, 23-26, 28, and 30-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Taguchi U.S. Pat. No. 6,584,166 (hereinafter Taguchi) in view of Taguchi U.S. Patent No. 5,825,842 (hereinafter Taguchi-1998).

Re Claims 20-22:

(a) Taguchi teaches a method for displaying axial images, the method comprising:

Receiving a reconstructed axial image, wherein said reconstructed axial image includes a pre-selected number of completed reconstructed slices, a slice thickness and an interval value (*e.g. Taguchi teaches a reconstruction unit which reconstructs image data on the basis of the real data and virtual data stored in a storage unit wherein the data having a pre-selected number of reconstructed slices, a slice thickness and an interval value and a graphical user interface for setting reconstruction conditions such as setting **slice thickness**, **slice pitch**, the **number of images**; column 5, 7-9 and Figs. 13-15*);

Creating a reformatted axial image in response to said reconstructed axial image (*Taguchi teaches in column 7 reconstructing at least two images with different slice thickness and interval values and selecting one of reconstructed axial images and rendering the reformatted axial image in a display. Taguchi teaches creating a reformatted axial image with the changed **slice thickness**, **slice pitch**, the radius  $R$  of the field of view, the effective width  $W$  of the field of view, and other parameters, in response to the reconstructed real data of the axial image or the virtual data created from the real data of the axial image; see column 5, 7-9 and Figs. 13-15; Taguchi further discloses in column 9 a resize selection by selecting the names of regions to be examined*

Art Unit: 2672

using pull-down menus for the sizes of small, medium and large images), wherein said creating includes:

Modifying said slice thickness in response to user slice thickness input (*Modifying the slice thickness using the user interface. Taguchi teaches the number of images is automatically set in accordance with the slice pitch and slice thickness changes; column 9 and Figs. 13-15*); and

Updating said interval value in response to user interval value input (*Taguchi teaches in column 8 changing the helical pitch and setting slice pitch which defines the distance between the center of each reformatted slice or the distance between the central lines of adjacent slices; column 9 and Figs. 13-15*);

Displaying said reformatted axial image in response to user display input (*e.g., displaying a 3-D rendering image on the basis of the image data; see column 5, 8-9 and Figs. 13-15*).

(b) However, Taguchi does not implicitly teach that a storage medium storing instructions for execution by the processing circuit for the method.

(c) Taguchi-1998 discloses a reconstruction processor implemented in software wherein the reconstruction processor stores the programmable instructions (Taguchi-1998 column 7).

(d) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated a storage medium for storing execution codes for the method of Taguchi because Taguchi teaches a reconstructing unit and a GUI controller 117 and thus suggesting that these units are implemented in software (Taguchi column 5-6).

Art Unit: 2672

(e) Such modification would have been required for implementing Taguchi's method is software stored in a storage medium and thereby suggesting the obvious modification of Taguchi.

Claim 23:

The claim 2 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 22 except additional claim limitation of the user interval value input including an explicit value for the interval value. However, Taguchi further discloses the claim limitation of the user interval value input including an explicit value for the interval value (Figs. 13-15).

Claim 24:

The claim 24 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 22 except additional claim limitation of the user slice thickness input including an explicit value for the slice thickness. However, Taguchi further discloses the claim limitation of the user slice thickness input including an explicit value for the slice thickness (Figs. 13-15).

Claim 25:

The claim 25 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 22 except additional claim limitation of receiving at least one additional completed reconstructed slice and displaying the reformatted axial image in response to the user display input and to the additional completed reconstructed slice. However, Taguchi further discloses the claim limitation of receiving at least one additional completed reconstructed slice and displaying the reformatted axial image in response to the user display input and to the additional completed reconstructed slice (Figs. 13-15 and column 7-9).

Claims 26, 28, 30 and 31:

Art Unit: 2672

The claim 26 or 28 or 30 or 31 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 22 except additional claim limitation of a network. However, Taguchi further discloses a workstation having a preprocessor 106 sending data to the data storage unit via a network connection (Fig. 4 and column 4-5).

Claims 27 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Taguchi U.S. Pat. No. 6,584,166 (hereinafter Taguchi) and Taguchi U.S. Patent No. 5,825,842 (hereinafter Taguchi-1998) in view of Argiro et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,986,662 (hereinafter Argiro).

The claim 27 or 29 encompasses the same scope of invention as that of the claim 26 or 28 except additional claim limitation of internet.

Taguchi and Taguchi-1998 are silent to the claim limitation of the internet.

However, Argiro teaches the claim limitation of the internet (Argiro the Abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the internet into the computer tomographic system for reconstructing the image data stored in a storage unit wherein the computer tomographic system of Taguchi can be connected to the internet (Taguchi column 5-6 and Argiro the Abstract).

Such modification would have been required for sending data to a remote server for data storage and thereby suggesting the obvious modification of Taguchi and Taguchi-1998.

### ***Conclusion***


Art Unit: 2672

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jin-Cheng Wang whose telephone number is (703) 605-1213. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 - 6:30 (Mon-Thu).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mike Razavi can be reached on (703) 305-4713. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

jcw

  
JEFFERY D. BREEN  
PRIMARY EXAMINER